

NOTE

Dilyta subclavata Förster (Hymenoptera: Charipidae)

Found in North America and New Records for

D. rathmanae Menke and Evenhuis, with a

Key to the Two Species in North America

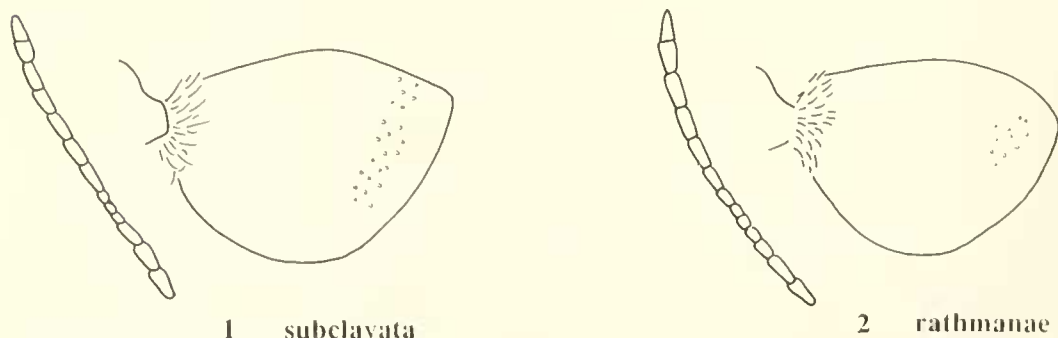
Most wasps in the genus *Dilyta* Förster are hyperparasitoids whose hosts are hymenopterous primary parasitoids of psyllids. Although one species (*D. necans* Kieffer) is listed in the Catalog of Hymenoptera of North America, *necans* was demonstrated not to be a *Dilyta* by Menke and Evenhuis (1991, Proceedings, Entomological Society of Washington, 93: 136-158) when they described the species *D. rathmanae*, then the single valid species for North America.

The first Nearctic specimen of the Palearctic species, *Dilyta subclavata* Förster from eastern Colorado was found in the collection of the University of California at Davis (UCD). A second specimen from the same locality was discovered in the United States National Museum of Natural History. The latter collection also contains two specimens of *D. subclavata* from Prince Edward Island and Labrador, Canada. The specimens were identified using the descriptions in Menke and Evenhuis, 1991. These records establish that *subclavata* is holarctic.

Apparently, this species occurs east of the continental divide in North America.

Dilyta rathmanae Menke and Evenhuis, 1991, was described from specimens collected in the state of Washington. Shortly after the description was published, a series of specimens of *D. rathmanae* were found emerging from pinecone galls on *Salix* collected in Mendocino County, California, in the UCD collection. The adult *rathmanae* may have emerged from mummies of psyllids *Cacopsylla alba* (Crawford) and *C. pyricola* (Förster), which host their primary host, the encyrtid *Prionomitus mitratus* (Dalman), and crawled into these nearby galls to diapause.

Additional *Dilyta rathmanae* specimens, collected from Portland, Oregon, were then found in the collection of the University of California at Berkeley. A series of specimens collected in Sonoma County, California, was found in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco. The range of this hyperparasitoid



Figs. 1, 2. 1, *Dilyta subclavata* female antenna and metasoma. 2, *Dilyta rathmanae* female antenna and metasoma.

is thus shown to extend from Washington into northern California.

KEY TO NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF
DILYTA FÖRSTER

- 1. Antennae 13 segmented (females) 2
- Antennae 14 segmented (males) 3
- 2. Flagellomere 1 more than twice as long as wide and more than $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of pedicel (Fig. 1); apparent tergum 1 has a dense field of deep pits posteriorly (Fig. 1), eastern North America subclavata
- Flagellomere 1 about twice as long as wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ or less the length of pedicel (Fig. 2); apparent tergum 1 at most with a few shallow pits (Fig. 2); California to Washington rathmanae
- 3. Flagellomere 2 about $\frac{1}{2}$ length of flagellomere 1; apparent tergum 1 has a dense field of deep pits posteriorly; eastern North America subclavata
- Flagellomere 2 about $\frac{1}{3}$ length of flagellomere 1; apparent tergum 1 with at most a few shallow pits; California to Washington rathmanae

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